

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Cloudy, Temp. 21-24 (71-77). Tonight variable
Temp. 23-24 (75-77). LONDON: Variable, Temp.
20-22 (68-74). TOMORROW: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). MONDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). TUESDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). WEDNESDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). THURSDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). FRIDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). SATURDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). SUNDAY: Variable, Temp. 20-24
(68-78). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	15 B.P.	Luxembourg	12 L.F.
Denmark	2 D.M.	Morocco	2 D.M.
Egypt	11 P.	Netherlands	125 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 L.
France	20 F.	Poland	200 Z.
Germany	120 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Pts.
Greece	15 Dr.	Sweden	7.25 S.K.
India	Rs. 10.	Switzerland	1.00 P.
Iran	20 Rials	Turkey	2 L.
Italy	250 Lira	U.S. Military (600)	20.35
Iraq	1.20	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.

10,284,822

Guerrilla Craft Sunk By Israelis Buildups Claimed in Truce Lines

From Wire Dispatches
TEL AVIV, Aug. 11.—The military command said yesterday that an Israeli coastal patrol boat and a rubber dinghy carrying guerrillas toward northern Israel on an apparent raiding mission. The command said the dinghy exploded and sank during an offshore exchange of fire with a patrol boat in the area near a Lebanese frontier. No guerrillas bodies were recovered, but military sources said a rubber dinghy, powered by an outboard motor, could accommodate up to four men. The national radio said flares could be seen on the Lebanese side during the exchange of fire and that the guerrillas were apparently coordinating their mission with a group on shore. Nahariya, June 1.

It was the first seaborne assault by guerrillas reported by command since June 24, when three guerrillas landed at a northern Israeli coastal town Nahariya and killed four persons before they were slain by Israeli soldiers.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Army on the western bank of the Suez Canal was placed on alert yesterday, the independent newspaper Al Nahar said in a dispatch from Cairo. The newspaper said leaves were needed and Egyptian reservists lined up.

A Beirut newspaper, Al Moharrar, which has close links with Palestinian guerrillas, reported widespread anxiety among Egyptian Army officers over a possible resumption of fighting with Israel.

Several Beirut newspapers aimed Israel like massed troops at armor along its borders with Egypt and Syria to launch an attack.

The newspapers quoted Arab leaders arriving from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip as reporting the Israeli buildup in the Sinai. In Damascus, the Syrian government newspaper Al Thawra argued that Israel was "actively sparing for a new war."

"A call-up of reserves, provocative maneuvers along the confrontation lines with Egypt and Syria, and renewed air and land attacks on south Lebanon is all part of Israel's war preparations," Al Thawra said.

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Defense Minister Shimon Peres of the Cabinet that the call-up will be for 24 hours and would be the biggest such exercise in at least a decade. The date will not announce in advance.

The call-up is part of a huge effort to prepare the army following claims by Israeli leaders that the Arabs are preparing for a new war.

In an interview on the Armed Forces radio, Premier Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that Syria is seeking to create a unified threat to Israel's eastern flank through "integration" of its and Jordan's military power into a single framework.

The picture that evolves shows a military force has been alerted that is increasing and will in strength and could easily surpass that of Egypt," Rabin said.

IN Says Greek Forces Begin to Leave Turkish Enclaves

By Juan de Onis

NICOSIA, Aug. 11 (NYT)—Greek National Guard contingents are withdrawing today from occupied Turkish Cypriot enclaves, beginning in the Limassol area, according to United Nations records.

Greek Cypriot sources in the enclaves said that this was the first step toward strengthening the cease-fire agreement reached by the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain, who are meeting in Geneva.

The Greek Cypriot authorities agreed to release tonightough the International Red Cross 16 Turkish prisoners, who are to be set free in the Turkish enclaves.

The release of these prisoners, who were reported to include injured Turkish citizens, was the first step toward withdrawal from occupied enclaves around the island. The steps are ordered by the Greek government in Athens to relax tensions on Cyprus and move toward compromise settlement.

Meanwhile, anger rose among



CHAIRING THE MEETING—President Ford sits with part of his cabinet at its first meeting. From left, Secretary of the Interior Morton, Secretary of State Kissinger, Mr. Ford and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger.

President Rules Out Pardon for Nixon

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The new White House press secretary has announced that President Ford will not grant a pardon to former President Richard Nixon, thus leaving it up to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski to decide whether to press criminal charges.

And Mr. Jaworski has postponed that decision indefinitely, although he continues to pursue investigations that could lead to a criminal indictment.

Quoted repeatedly about the new chief executive's views on a presidential pardon for Mr. Nixon, a spokesman for Mr. Jaworski said yesterday, "But we're going to wait a while. These are not easy matters and they should not be settled quickly, in the very wake of a presidential resignation."

President Ford's stand on pardons for his predecessor was first stated last year before the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., asked, "If a president resigns his office before his term expired, would his successor have the right to prevent or to terminate any

opposed any attempt to shield the former President from criminal prosecution.

"He [Ford] is not in favor of immunity," a newsman asked. "I can assure you of that," Mr. terHorst replied and then repeated, "I can assure you of that."

Mr. Jaworski's staff has said that he would delay a decision on whether to prosecute Mr. Nixon until he can study both the legal problems and the policy ramifications of moving against a former president.

Eventually a decision will have to be made, John Barker, a spokesman for Mr. Jaworski, said yesterday. "But we're going to wait a while. These are not easy matters and they should not be settled quickly, in the very wake of a presidential resignation."

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Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., asked, "If a president resigns his office before his term expired, would his successor have the right to prevent or to terminate any

investigation or criminal prosecution against the former president?"

Mr. Ford replied, "I do not think the public would stand for it. Whether he has the technical authority or not, I cannot give you a categorical answer. The attorney general, in my opinion, with the help and support of the American people, would be the controlling factor."

In answer to another question from Sen. Cannon, Mr. Ford elaborated: "As I understand the Constitution, a president has to be impeached and convicted before he can be prosecuted. But once he has been impeached and convicted by the Congress, then he is not immune under any circumstances to criminal prosecution."

4 Probes

It is believed that the former President figures prominently in at least four separate investigations being conducted by the special prosecutor's office. He could be indicted in connection with one or all of them.

Federal grand juries here and Mr. Jaworski's staff are studying

Mr. Nixon's possible involvement in the following:

• Tax fraud, growing out of the preparation of Mr. Nixon's 1962-72 income tax returns. Mr. Nixon may be directly implicated because his tax lawyers, Frank DeMarco and Herbert Kalmbach, have told investigators he went over the returns line by line before signing them.

• Misusing campaign funds in connection with the allegations that Mr. Nixon's close friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, solicited and received secret contributions that were actually used to refurbish the former President's home from Texas.

• Mr. Ford also met for 30 minutes each with former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, an old friend from their House service, and Bryce Harlow, who resigned earlier this year as a Nixon adviser.

The meetings were believed to focus largely on the choosing of a vice-president.

Meets Cabinet, Party Chiefs

Ford Speeds Forming Of His Administration

By Morton Mintz
and Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP)

President Ford moved quickly during the weekend to set the pace for his own administration.

Yesterday, besides announcing his plan for selecting a vice-president, he told top government officials to emulate his openness with the press and embraced a policy of face-to-face dealings with each cabinet member.

Today, after attending services at an Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va., the President met with various congressional Republicans, among others. The legislators, who saw Mr. Ford in a series of half-hour conversations, included Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Senate Minority Whip Robert Griffin of Michigan, House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona and House Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois. He met also with the Republican national chairman, George Bush, a former House member from Texas.

Mr. Ford also met for 30 minutes each with former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, an old friend from their House service, and Bryce Harlow, who resigned earlier this year as a Nixon adviser.

The list, which included a stable of party stalwarts, was reportedly expanded to include both Democratic and women.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois, both of whom met with the President, said the names of women and Democrats came up in their discussions. Neither would identify the possible nominees.

Sen. Scott, who earlier in the day mentioned presidential counselor Anne Armstrong as a potential female nominee, said the list included women both "in and out of Congress."

Mr. Ford met earlier today with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who yesterday pledged the new President, on behalf of the Cabinet, "our unflinching support and total loyalty to you."

Mr. Ford and aides were also

polishing the second draft of the address he will deliver to Congress and the people tomorrow night.

The Watergate cover-up, in which the former President has already been named as an unindicted co-conspirator by a grand jury that determined there was probable cause to believe he participated in the conspiracy.

In addition to possible prosecution, Mr. Nixon may now have to answer a barrage of subpoenas seeking further tapes and documentary evidence from his files, as well as his personal testimony. The subpoenas could come from defendants in forthcoming criminal trials and from Mr. Jaworski.

The former President may be able to duck some of those subpoenas by invoking executive privilege. Constitutional experts interviewed by the Los Angeles Times last week agreed that a claim of executive privilege, if it were valid while Mr. Nixon was president, would probably cause him to believe he participated in the conspiracy.

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At a news briefing yesterday, Press Secretary J.F. terHorst said the President "likes" press conferences and soon will start to hold many of them. President

Mr. Ford met yesterday with the cabinet and key aides and then with the National Security Council less than 24 hours after taking the oath of office as the 38th President.

Commuting from his suburban home in Alexandria, he went first to his old vice-presidential suite in the Executive Office Building. Then he walked over to the White House for meetings that started at 10 a.m. and continued into the afternoon.

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Lisbon Notifying UN It Backs Guinean Recognition, Entry

LISBON, Aug. 11 (CAP)—Portugal took another step toward granting independence to the insurgent-proclaimed republic of Guinea-Bissau at an impending date.

The Security Council was expected to take up the matter tomorrow, the Foreign Ministry said. Mr. Veiga Simao said before departing that he expected recognition to be approved quickly.

Guinea-Bissau is the rebel

Yankees for Portuguese Guinea.

Yesterday, Portugal outlined a

formula to give independence to the west African colony of Angola in about two years. It promised

to start on "self-determination" for Angola as soon as a

cease-fire with Angolan liberation movements can be effected.

Provisional Regime

Portugal said the liberation movements would be included in a provisional government to be charged with holding a constituent-assembly election within two years and later writing a constitution.

After that, the military-backed Portuguese regime said, Angolans can have "a government legitimately representative of the sovereign will of the people of Angola."

On July 27, President Antonio de Spínola announced that Portugal's three African colonies were considered ready to determine their own futures and steps

would be begun on decolonization.

Since then, there has been no word on Portugal's plans for the east African territory of Mozambique.

On Aug. 4, Portugal made a pledge to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, during his visit here, that it was ready to support independence and UN recognition for Guinea-Bissau.

The wording of today's ministerial statement made it clear that the African party for the independence within about 10 days.

Mr. terHorst said that Mr. Ford would use "essentially the same

chat." He once told New Republic columnist John Osborne that Mr. Nixon almost drove him to distraction with small talk in business hours.

Letters Sent

Mr. terHorst also announced that Mr. Ford had sent personal letters to many heads of governments "assuring them of the continuity of American foreign policy and America's desire for con-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Ford Consults Leaders On New Vice-President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (WP)—President Ford intensified his search for a vice-president today, calling in a procession of Republican congressional and party leaders to get reactions to a list of possible nominees.

The list, which included a stable of party stalwarts, was reportedly expanded to include both Democratic and women.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and House Minority Whip Leslie Arends of Illinois, both of whom met with the President, said the names of women and Democrats came up in their discussions. Neither would identify the possible nominees.

Sen. Scott, who earlier in the day mentioned presidential counselor Anne Armstrong as a potential female nominee, said the list included women both "in and out of Congress."

Rep. Barber Conable Jr., R-N.Y., emerged from his meeting with Mr. Ford telling reporters that the President had compiled a list of about 15 prospects. He said the list may not have been complete, but that it included most of those who have been mentioned frequently in the press. Among those on the list, he said, were former New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., former Attorney General Elliot Richardson and former presidential adviser Bryce Harlow and Republican party chairman George Bush.

Sen. Goldwater said that he would accept the nation's second highest office if it were offered but he said he was not seeking it. The Arizona Republican, a presidential candidate in 1964, said he planned to recommend Mr. Bush.

Yesterday, Mr. Ford asked for vice-presidential suggestions from Republicans in Congress, in governors' offices and on his party's National Committee. He said that preferences he listed in one-two-three order, sealed in envelopes and delivered to the White House by Wednesday.

\$750 Million in Commodities

Food Aid Sought by Egyptians Exceeds Total U.S. Program

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Egypt is seeking long-term loans of \$750 million worth of agricultural commodities from the United States under next year's Food for Peace program—more than has been appropriated for the whole program.

The request will force a high-level decision on whether the commodities available under the program should be given to the most needy or whether they will be used as a political reward for countries whose policies are seen as meriting particular approval.

While there has been no formal request, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Adnaf Ghorbal, explained to Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz that his country's requirements for wheat, tallow, edible and inedible oils, fats and short-staple cotton would amount to \$750 million.

Although Egypt would like to receive some of the commodities in outright grants, it recognizes that loans are a stronger possibility. "We would appreciate what we get as grant aid," Mr. Ghorbal said, "and we would be grateful for what is available under long-term [low-interest] loans."

But the budget request for the 1975 fiscal year under Title I of the Food for Peace program—under which these long-term loans are provided—was for \$722 million.

The House of Representatives has approved and sent to the Senate an amendment that would limit a country to no more than 10 percent of the \$725 million it approved for the long-term loan program. The loans carry 3 per cent interest, repayable over 30 years.

The amendment was designed

to prevent the provision of large amounts of aid to Vietnam through the Food for Peace program.

Egypt's request was seen as resulting from expectations expressed in a communiqué issued in Alexandria, Egypt, on June 14, during former President Richard Nixon's Mideast visit. In the communiqué, signed by Mr. Nixon and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, the United States said that it was "prepared to give special priority attention to Egypt's needs for agricultural commodities."

A State Department official, asked about Egypt's proposed request, said only: "We're going to do our best . . . to pay particular attention to Egypt's needs . . . It has tremendous needs."

Included in Egypt's list of requirements was a tentative request for 1 million tons of wheat, out of the estimated 1.8 million tons to be distributed worldwide. Bangladesh, which had previously asked for 600,000 tons of food-grains, mostly wheat on Wednesday, asked for an additional 500,000 tons because of new floods in the country.

Egypt's requirements are said to grow out of its rapidly increasing population and its effort to devote energies to internal reconstruction. Egyptian officials say there is no famine in the country. Experts note that there is widespread famine elsewhere, and it is expected to worsen as drought, both in the United States and in other areas, affects food supplies.

Except for aid to South Vietnam, India in recent years has received the largest portion of commodity aid from the United States. In fiscal 1972, the year for which the latest figures are available, South Vietnam received \$179 million in commodities.

France Vows Aid

PARIS, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—The French government agreed to lend Egypt 200 million francs (about \$42 million) during Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's official visit here last week, informed sources said yesterday.

Egypt has also granted oil-exploration licenses in the Sinai and Red Sea to the state-owned EDF-ERAP company and the Cie. Francaise des Petroles, of which the state is the majority shareholder, the sources said.

Luxembourg Holds Two in Drug Case

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 11 (Reuters)—A young Asian couple from Hong Kong were in prison here after more than 20 pounds of pure heroin was found in their suitcases at Luxembourg airport, customs officials said Friday.

Customs officers checking the baggage of the young man and woman found more than 400 sachets of heroin in false bottoms of their suitcases. The couple had arrived from Frankfurt, the officials said, and it is believed that the drug was for sale in Europe.

Public Mood in W. Germany Responds to Schmidt Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 11 (NYT)—The shift in West Germany's leadership less than three months ago has produced a notable change in the country's mood.

"The German public loves a strong authority figure," a high Foreign Ministry official said the other day in reference to Chan-

cellor Helmut Schmidt, a leader with a reputation for pragmatism, who took over in May with Willy Brandt.

Last spring, public opinion polls were giving the Brandt-Schmidt party, the Social Democrats, the support of only 34 per cent of the voters.

Now, the Allensbach Institute

polled 2,000 voters and found 41 per cent who would vote for the Social Democrats if there were an election. The trend seems to be back toward the 45.9 per cent victory that put the party in a position to form a strong coalition with the Free Democrats in November, 1972.

Before Mr. Brandt resigned, disheartened, in the wake of the discovery of an East German spy in his office, his government had been telling voters to think about long-term, controversial social reforms for the good of society generations in the future.

Mr. Schmidt's message has been: Do what is possible and affordable now, and, above all, be realistic.

Mr. Schmidt, who has not fundamentally altered the Brandt cabinet lineup, has apparently assuaged the national mood of anxiety and worry about inflation, possible unemployment and lack of direction from the top that was threatening to undermine the election victory of 1972 and was threatening the opposition Christian Democrats.

Much of the new mood has resulted from a change of personal leadership style. Mr. Schmidt is regarded as more aggressive and impatient than his predecessor, who in his last year in office seemed to run the government more like a philosophical debating society.

Mr. Schmidt runs the government like an officer, a subordinate in the Foreign Ministry says. "He wants clear decisions and no nonsense. And he is well informed. He asks penetrating questions that show he reads and understands thoroughly all the most important foreign policy problems."

In foreign policy, Mr. Schmidt's program was officially described in May as one of "continuity and consolidation." His predecessor's "Eastern policies" of opening relations with the Communist bloc appear to be in a static phase, although the Chancellor expects to go to Moscow in October.

But his interests and his long friendship with people like Secretary of State Henry Kissinger lead him to look toward the West.

A diplomat said of the Schmidt accession: "The great problem Germany has had in emerging

from the colonial wars which went on for more than a decade were a major reason for the April coup which ousted the regime of Premier Marcello Caetano.

PAIGC began its fight for independence in 1961. It gained the approval of the new Portuguese government as Guinea-Bissau's ablest political force with a program of social-welfare services in the areas of Portuguese Guinea which it controls.

The spokesman said that Tanzanian "spies" captured by Ugandan forces had said that Zambia and Tanzania had reinforced their border with the intention of invading Uganda. A similar invasion threat was made and withdrawn by Uganda late last month.

British Police Seize \$3 Million in Drugs

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Police Friday seized \$3 million (\$7.2 million) worth of marijuanna shipped from Pakistan to an Arab embassy in London, a police spokesman said.

He said that almost three tons of the narcotic were involved in the seizure at the Liverpool docks.

The spokesman said that the marijuanna, packed in cases of ornate ornaments loaded at Karni, was addressed to the United Arab Emirates' embassy in London, but that no one claimed the shipment.



United Press International
BRIEFING—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin talking to front-line tank crewmen on recent visit to Golan Heights during tour of the northern front defense line.

Draft Constitution Ends Selassie's Powers

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 11 (UPI)—

Copies of the draft constitution

stripping Emperor Haile Selassie of virtually all his

powers and establishing a par-

liamentary democracy for Ethiopia

appeared here yesterday and

Ethiopians stampeded to buy

it.

Kiosks, the state printing build-

ing and newspaper boys were

surrounded by huge crowds, and

the police were finally called in

to maintain order. The price of

the Amharic-language newspaper

publishing the draft soared to 10

times its normal price and more.

For the first time in this

country's history, Ethiopians are

being called upon to involve

themselves in the political pro-

cess by offering suggestions for

possible changes in the constitu-

tion. It appeared yesterday that

they were taking up the chal-

lenge.

The young dissident reform of-

ficers and Emperor Haile Selas-

sie had come to the brink of a

direct confrontation last week

over the refusal of his two close

aides to surrender.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee, the se-

cretive group behind the military

reform movement responsible for

events leading up to the new

constitution, issued a warning to

one of the Emperor's closest

aides to surrender immediately.

The side, Blatta Admasu Retta,

minister of state in charge of the

imperial purse, has been

detained by the

military since March. Seven

others, most of them judges,

are still being sought.

Until now, those who sought

refuge in the palace were even-

tually turned over peacefully by

the Emperor to the military. But

this time, he has put his foot

down and reportedly told the

imperial bodyguard not to give up

his two aides.

The draft constitution pub-

lished yesterday all but delivers

the coup de grace to the once all-

powerful Ethiopian Emperor,

who chose and dismissed min-

isters at will, ruled by decree

and whose word was above any

law. According to sources close

to the committee that drafted it,

the outline goes much further

than Emperor Haile Selassie ap-

parently envisaged in March

when he ordered revisions in the

present constitution to establish

a constitutional monarchy for

Ethiopia.

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News Analysis

Europe Favors Low-Key U.S. Foreign Policy

By Don Cook

Aug. 11.—President Nixon is taken over at the White House at a time when a low-key American foreign policy will be more welcome in Europe than diplomatic initiatives and spectacles. If the President decides to concentrate on problems, this will also test foreign policy for the future. Above all, the government will be most effective in the next few months by staying in place. In foreign affairs, there are no issues or projects

which require any urgent attention.

At the same time, there are three areas in which the President can move fairly soon to show his hand in foreign policy. He can use his considerable influence with Congress and the honeymoon period which he will enjoy in Washington to get a foreign trade act on the statute books. Then the long-prepared and long-overdue round of world trade negotiations can get under way.

U.S. Allies

Second, he can use his congressional influence to cool down the recurring demands for cuts in American forces stationed in Europe and reassess America's North Atlantic Treaty allies that

some what may in inflation, balance-of-payments problems or political difficulties, the U.S. commitment to the defense of Europe will continue unimpaired.

Finally, Mr. Ford will shortly have formal letters of resignation from every American ambassador. This is a fixed procedure because ambassadors are the personal representatives of Presidents. A President is then free to keep or drop any ambassador.

Mr. Ford thus has an opportunity to drop a host of Nixon campaign contributors from diplomatic payrolls and do something about the standards of American embassies. In Western Europe, there are only two career diplomats in top ambassadorial posts—Ambassador Joseph Greenwald, who represents the United States at the European Common Market in Brussels, and Ambassador Martin Hillenbrand in Bonn. Every other ambassador in Western Europe is a political appointee of President Nixon. Most of their hefty campaign contributions to Mr. Nixon are part of the public record.

Foreign Service

Nothing would be more welcome as far as most governments in Europe are concerned than an improvement in the caliber of American ambassadors and an improvement in the professionalism of the American career Foreign Service.

Finally, the Europeans will not be overly disturbed if President Ford takes a somewhat more relaxed view of the diplomatic problems of defense. Everybody is in favor of defense, but the last period of Mr. Nixon's administration produced a widening difference between the United States and Europe about the speed and enthusiasm with which defense must be pursued.

In substance, the Europeans have found Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overly anxious for results and "progress"—while the tendency on this side of the Atlantic has been to treat defense as a long, slow and constant process.

Nobody wants or expects East-West relations to go into a dramatic reversal, but at the same time there has been a strong feeling in Europe that Western concessions in the interests of defense have been fairly substantial up to now and a period of slower diplomacy and less haste and urgency is now desirable.

But the next day—Sunday—Mr. Nixon seemed "more reflective, more realistic," the same source said.

He summoned Gen. Haig, Mr. Kissinger, Mr. St. Clair, Mr. Buchanan and speechwriter Raymond Price Jr. to his Camp David retreat. The President asked them to decide how best to make public the June 25, 1972, transcripts of his Watergate discussions with former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, although Mr. Nixon did not take part in their discussions.

Mr. Nixon said that he believed that he should release a written statement to accompany the transcripts but that he should not answer questions or appear on television.

For nearly six hours, these officials engaged in a spirited debate over how to lessen the impact of the tapes with a written explanation.

According to an aide, the group discussed such questions as "Could the President have forgotten these conversations with Mr. Haldeman when he issued conflicting statements in the past? How long has he been aware of them?"

Fingers Raised

Occasionally the discussion became so heated that one or another participant would raise a finger and shout: "You're doing the President a disservice!"

Gen. Haig and Mr. Kissinger alternately carried messages back and forth to Mr. Nixon. The most vocal participants—Mr. Kissinger, Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Buchanan—often paced the conference room sipping coffee or ice water.

The group returned to Washington by helicopter about 7 p.m. By the next morning—last Monday—when he first saw the draft statement, Mr. Nixon was aware of the gravity of his situation, an aide said.

Gen. Haig convened a strategy session in his White House office, and the draft statement to accompany the new transcripts moved back and forth to the President, who suggested occasional changes. Aides were given assignments to brief members of Congress on what was to come.

The statement acknowledged that Mr. Nixon had withheld information on the Watergate cover-up from both the public and his own attorneys. The predicted storm followed immediately. Most of Mr. Nixon's preferences were Sen. Gold, 22 per cent; Gov. Rockefeller, 11 per cent; California Gov. Ronald Reagan, 12 per cent; Sen. D. T. Baker, D-Tenn., vice-chairman of the Senate Water-ways Committee, 11 per cent; former Attorney General Elliott Richardson, 11 per cent, and Rep. National Chairman Bush, 1 per cent.

Los Angeles Times

Reagan Says 79% of Americans Believe Nixon Did Right in Quitting

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI)—

A majority—79 per cent—of

Americans believe Richard Nixon

did the right thing in resigning

from the White House.

A recent Gallup Poll con-

firms this view.

For Newsweek magazine

surveied yesterday, 55 per cent, does not

believe Nixon should be investigated for possible

criminal charges against him.

The poll showed, as against

75 per cent, that he did

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Mr. Ford's Global Problem

There is general accord in the United States that inflation is President Ford's most pressing problem. But there is also a growing acceptance of the fact that inflation is global in scope and in origin: that the inroads of drought at home and abroad is part of it; that the new nationalism of the producing countries is another factor; that the economic expansion (including higher costs of manufacturing) among all the industrialized nations is third. And this nexus of international economic phenomena is profoundly affected by what may appear to be localized diplomatic and political crises in many parts of the world.

Taken with the degree of success achieved by President Nixon in foreign affairs—a success which Mr. Ford naturally views as an important legacy to his administration—such elements of the world scene amply explain the priority which the new President has given to the world at large of his adherence to the policies of his predecessor in this area. Mr. Ford has asked all of Mr. Nixon's cabinet to remain in office—but Henry Kissinger was the first he solicited to do so. He—and the secretary of state—have met with nearly all the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in Washington, and the President has addressed personal messages to heads of state and to the secretary-general of the United Nations. There can be no doubt of President Ford's recognition of the urgency of impressing the world with the continuity of American policy.

In part this may stem from Mr. Ford's realization that he is almost unknown in overseas capitals; that his name is not as-

sociated with foreign policies, nor his experience accepted as wide or deep in that field. But there must be an acute awareness by him of the overriding importance of international decisions in the months to come, as well as the fact that some of those decisions could be shaped by the actions of the next few hours.

Cyprus, where Turkey has used military force to try to fix its own solutions on the divided island, is one of the crisis areas. What happens there could have grave effects for good or ill on NATO, Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. Moreover, the fragile cease-fire in the Middle East could break down, with wide repercussions, strategic and economic.

To meet these conditions, whether critical or chronic, Mr. Ford has a broad measure of support in Congress and the American people. And to exert the kind of diplomatic influence Mr. Nixon employed so successfully, he has Mr. Kissinger, who himself received a vote of confidence from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, even before Mr. Nixon's resignation became certain. Mr. Ford will not be handicapped by the pervasive hostility and mistrust at home that accompanied Mr. Nixon around the world and affected his relations with Congress. He can, better than Richard Nixon, convince a still skeptical middle America of the importance, even in domestic terms, of cooperation within the global community. And that when so many difficulties arise each day in African deserts, in flooded Bangladesh plains, in the expanses of the sea, that is significant for America and the world.

Aid for

Vietnam

Congress, in its deliberations on aid for South Vietnam, is shying away from the central issue: What is the American interest? For if it matters to the United States whether Saigon fares well or ill, one aid strategy is dictated; and if not, another. To proceed as though the level and kind of aid has no real connection to the goal of American policy is to fly blind.

Like many Americans, we had hoped that the Paris agreement of 1973 would launch the contending Vietnamese on the path to eventual reconciliation. This would have resolved the American dilemma. But it has not happened. Hanoi and Saigon are still fighting; it looks as though they will for a long time. If one side or the other were clearly at fault, that would be one thing. We accept, however, the judgment of a new Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff study: "Lack of respect for the agreement is so widespread that it is impossible to apportion responsibility for the continued fighting."

This bears directly on congressional efforts to cut aid. It would be grievously unfair in our view for the United States—by withholding aid—to penalize Saigon alone for a breakdown which is properly the responsibility of both Vietnamese sides. Nor does withholding aid become any fairer in these circumstances when it is described as a way to induce President Thieu to honor the Paris agreement and to make concessions to his Vietnamese rivals. We have leaned toward this view ourselves in the past. But looking at the record of the last 20 months, we have had second thoughts. We now conclude that it is wrong to try to make Saigon alone observe the agreement, to its political detriment, when Hanoi is under no similar pressure to observe its side of the agreement. Unilateral pressure, furthermore, precludes a new American approach to Moscow and Peking—an approach we believe should be made—to reduce further all outsiders' roles, especially as arms suppliers.

The only correct basis for phasing out aid, we now believe, is a determination that it no longer is important to the United States what happens in South Vietnam. A powerful case for this can be made: The United States has invested an immense amount of blood, treasure and prestige in Vietnam, won that country the opportunity to fend for itself, and now has its own good reason to turn aside. But if this determination is to be made, we Americans owe to ourselves—and to the Vietnamese and to others elsewhere who rely upon us—to make it openly. To pledge fidelity but to reduce our support

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

White House Transition

Mr. Ford is not an initiator but in foreign affairs it is not so much initiatives that are needed as consolidation of the breakthroughs that Mr. Nixon achieved. The world is a sadder place because of Mr. Nixon but without constant attention and skillful diplomacy international relations could easily deteriorate.

In addition to the tension which still remains between the U.S. and the two big

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 12, 1899

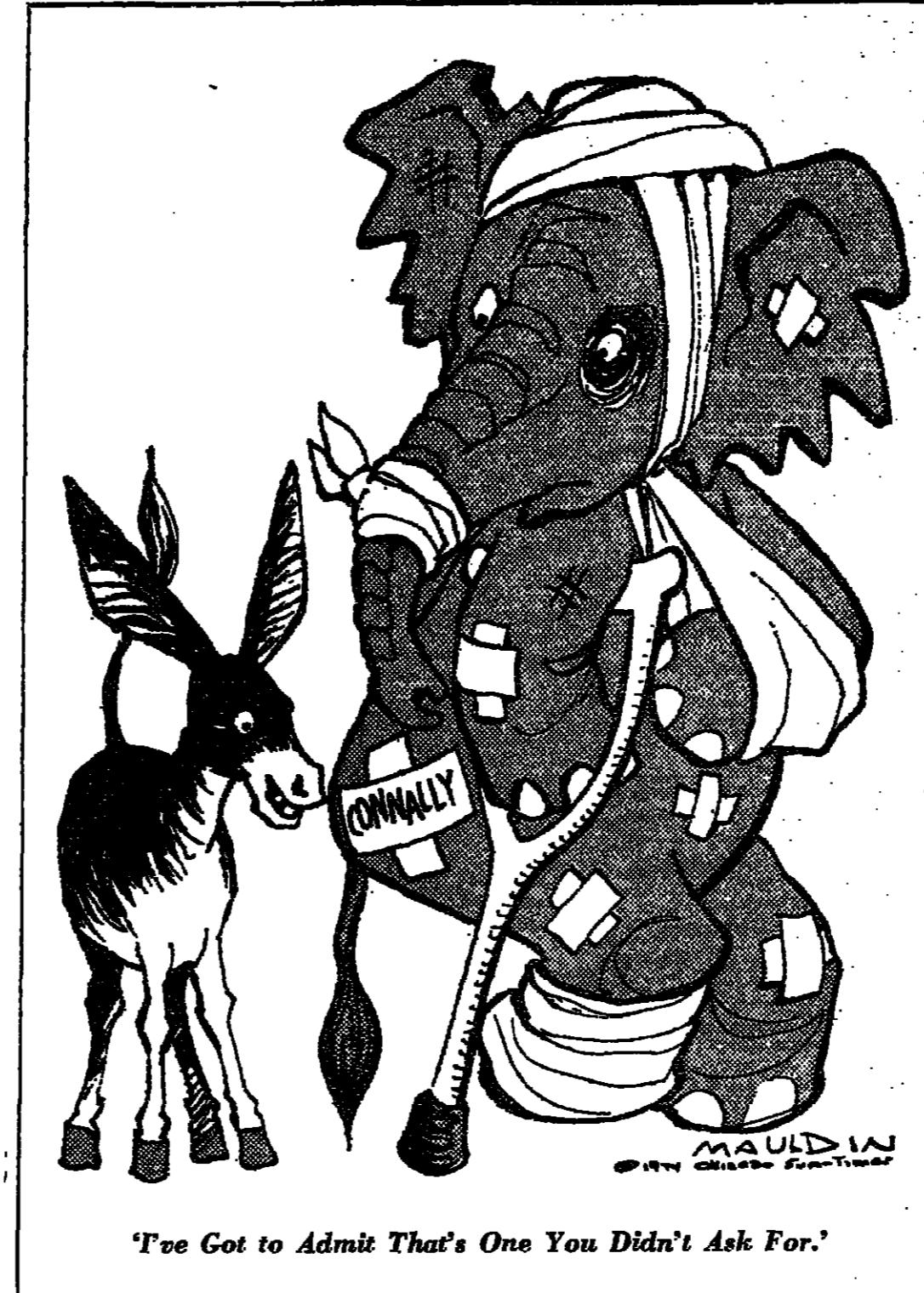
LONDON—If all the reports are true, the situation is becoming worse than ever. The Boers are no longer thinking of prayer as a remedy for the trouble they are in. They have threatened to wreck the mines. This not only means the loss of millions of pounds' worth of mining plant, but that the general body of shareholders in Europe will be irretrievably ruined.

In the International Edition

Fifty Years Ago

August 12, 1924

SAN FRANCISCO—Prohibition enforcement agents assigned to guard this particular section of the Pacific Coast from illicit liquor imports are just now in the strangely anomalous position of defending violators of the Volstead law with sawed-off shotguns. The armed protection of bootleggers is the result of activities here of bands of desperate men who have been raiding their competitors.



Ford's Noble Beginning

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few months, most of the major democratic governments of the world have changed: In the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Israel, and several others. But in none has the transition been smoother or under more difficult circumstances than in the United States.

All the political and economic problems of these nations—mainly inflation—remain the same and the new leaders have obviously not had time to remove them, but here, more than almost anywhere else, the atmosphere in which these problems is discussed has been transformed, almost overnight.

Suddenly, the incessant anxiety and aloof, suspicious, intricate authority of the Nixon administration has vanished, and something very plain, natural, and straight has taken its place. The tone is different, the cast of characters is different, and the importance of these changes is already apparent both downtown and on Capitol Hill in Washington.

In the federal capital, the character and style of the President, whoever he is, determines the attitudes of the cabinet, the civil service, the Congress and the press. Nothing can be settled by fiat: therefore, cooperation is essential. No man or party has the answer to all our problems: therefore, the compromises have to rely on faith and trust.

Fundamental Things

Two things are fundamental to the progress of nations, as Woodrow Wilson defended long ago: First, the policy of discussion, hard honest debate; and second, the integrity of leaders, the models they place before the people.

"History is made by example," Eric Hoffer has observed. "Government by honest discussion" is the first principle. Bagehot insisted, and he added another point.

"In this nation, he said, is to break the yoke of custom and adjust to new conditions, it can handle both liberty and diversity only if it fears tolerance through honest talk and has leaders of "animated moderation" who recognize the importance of the example they set.

Depending on the example of the man in charge, Bagehot decided, "a new model in character is created for the nation—those characters which resemble it are encouraged and multiplied—those contrasted with it are persecuted."

A lazy nation may be changed into an industrious, a rich into a poor, a religious into a profane, as if by magic. If any single cause, no matter how slight, or any combination of causes, however subtle, is strong enough to change the favorite and detested types of character.

Different Approach

Within the first days of his unexpected—and probably unwanted—presidency, Gerald Ford has demonstrated the force of these principles of open discussion and moral example. His approach is different: the voice is strong, the eyes straight and steady; his religious faith proclaimed openly to an unheeding generation.

Nothing fancy, nothing con-

trived, nothing concealed, even his sense of the Nixon tragedy—"may he find peace"—which almost brought him to tears. Ford said he would see the congressional leaders right after his talk, and he did, and he also saw the economic leaders to get cracking on the inflation problem, and somehow had time to talk to the foreign diplomats, the press, and appoint a real pro, Jerry terHorst from the Detroit News, to speak to the reporters in professional terms.

So the President begins with a great strength, but maybe also with a fundamental weakness, both of which come out of his experience. His strength is that he believes in open talk and the importance of good example. He is Main Street and not Madison Avenue. He is everything Richard Nixon merely pretended to be. For him, religion is not a role but a reality—he doesn't fake it but lives by it.

Middle America, with its longing for a simpler past, is not a political tactic for Ford, but the center of his life. He is a symbol and witness of our regret for the moral values we have lost, and while many may scoff and sneer at all this, it is a powerful ethical and political force.

Staggering Woes

His weakness, which is the other side of his strength, is that he is a conservative partisan man confronted by staggering radical problems both at home and abroad. Good character and good intentions, important as they are, which are now changing the mood of Washington, will not by themselves deal with high inflation, prices, unemployment, and interest rates.

For the present, Ford has been eager to align himself with Henry Kissinger's foreign policies, but Kissinger is for accommodations with the Soviets on the reduction of strategic arms and military budgets—also for enlarging trade with the Soviet Union—which the new President has tended to oppose in the past. And to bring about the reconciliation of the nation on economic policies and social goals, Ford will now have to deal with the forces in politics and labor which he has opposed most of his long political life.

Before him, he is not only the problem of changing the mood of Washington—this he has done already—but also the problems of world crisis and hunger and monetary chaos—all of which he has dealt with in his years on Capitol Hill as a conservative, a nationalist, and a party man.

So he has stated his objectives: Peace in the world for the whole human family; openness and honesty at home—"the nightmare is over"; "here the people rule"—but hard problems lie ahead. He

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

knows where he wants to go, and how he wants to go about it, but he still doesn't know who's going with him—in the Vice-Presidency and the cabinet—and this is his next and could be his most important problem.

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Letters

Exit the Colonels

There is general rejoicing at the departure of the dictatorship of the Greek colonels. How much greater the joy if the United States announced an end of support for other such regimes.

It would mean the end of such as Mr. Park in South Korea, Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Gen. Thieu in South Vietnam, Lon Nol in Cambodia and many more. How much brighter the world then!

DAVID MANDEL
Vence, France

View of Nixon

I find your paper most informative. As a regular reader of the *New York Times* since my early youth, I naturally am inclined to value this latter newspaper highly.

I fully agree with the opinion of the author of the contribution (LET, July 30) to the "International Opinion" space that "the catastrophe of President Nixon's second term may prove in the final analysis to have been a process of self-purification rather than one of self-destruction." But I would add a further, not less important, statement: Namely that the critics of U.S. inadequacies, and those self-assured, self-conceited believers in our own perfection of democratic behavior, look into their own souls and as Art Buchwald, whose contribution to your paper I much appreciate, I should say to all of them: "Let us look towards God."

Have we always done this? There are many more questions to be answered after the resignation. He is like me, only a *timid* being, with imperfections but also high qualities and I do hope that Mr. Nixon gets all the comfort of knowing that whatever has been done in the conviction of doing the best for the world, but which in the eyes of the law was wrong, he will always know that there is grace and renewal possible. The high qualities of leadership of the President and the fantastic wisdom of Henry Kissinger are unequalled and whatever happens now in Washington will not change the reality of a hope in a less aggressive world indulging in cold war tactics.

MRS. RUTH TOMBERG
The Hague.

Spanish Complaint

As a daily Spanish reader, I have got accustomed to the fact that it is as difficult to find in your excellent paper sensible information about Spanish cultural life as it is to read it in a fair appraisal of our politics.

But this time I think that you have really gone beyond any reasonable limit. Mr. George E.

which exists elsewhere in Europe. A labor force which incidentally speaks English.

There is also a strong likelihood of high unemployment caused by the inability of British management to reinvest its profits in the future.

Under the present circumstances, my own company (one of four European companies) cannot justify any reason for establishing manufacturing outside of the U.K., even though we are faced with the cost of air freight to our European markets.

Since we can obtain no high productivity from Continental workers than British workers (output is tied to machine capacity and manning patterns which are standard anyway), we have the right to insult oil heads of state, especially those whose people either respect, for the past and present, or have laid their hopes in for the future.

Neither do I believe that we Spaniards are now politically sleeping but moving surely towards a freer system, similar though not identical to other European patterns. But, if we are pleased do not wake us up too coarse, let us jump out of the Western bed we are sharing with you for the future.

CARLOS ROBLES
Tripoli.

In NATO's Survival

Strategy of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

hard-headed, coming from same background of chauvinistic training under the seven-year Athens junta.

The Turkish Army is by means deployed to accord a NATO's strategic convene (most of the air force has moved to bases near Aegean). The Greek Army dislodged and disorganized, has fallen behind on equipment because of the U.S. Congress' antipathy to sending material, while the junta ruled. Also, has been driven by politics.

Officers Fired

Many of its best officers were fired for opposing the re-dictatorship. It is difficult to bring them back now. Certain junta supporters have been moved from Athens to distant units. But the military remains politicized and uneasy.

Another weirdly enough, none of these confrontations has smoothed the coalition frequently. Indeed, today, for the first time, NATO is a genuinely uniform alliance in the philosophical sense of being democratic, thanks to political upheavals in Portugal, Turkey and Greece.

But weirdly enough, none of these confrontations has smoothed the coalition frequently. Indeed, today, for the first time, NATO is a genuinely uniform alliance in the philosophical sense of being democratic, thanks to political upheavals in Portugal, Turkey and Greece.

The first part of this form has worked out and a decent fleet was centered around Athens, including families of crews, although every intelligent American recommended it would be preferable to keep a low profile for a Sixth Fleet carrier, to be able to maintain a credible position vis-à-vis Russia in the Middle East.

But purification came at a price. Turkey now maintains two divisions, which would be better stationed near Russia. Both the Turks and the Greeks paid heavily for a mobilization against each other. The Greek call-up was a disastrous mess.

Warning

Turkey has unfailingly warned Greece it is revising its national air space and henceforth regards offshore Greek islands as Turkish. This means that if Athens sends planes to Izmir, Turkey, the Greeks paid heavily for a mobilization against each other. The Greek call-up was a disastrous mess.

But negotiation of the form

which exists elsewhere in Europe.

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J. R. STEAD.

Grosrouvre, France.

A Moral?

Re C. L. Sulzberger's "Oil and a River of Oil" (LET, July 30), Saudi Arabia should take heed to a little Arabian story with a moral:

An Arab, lost in the desert hungry and thirsty, suddenly saw a leather bag on the sand. He pounced on it, and with trembling fingers pulled the strings that opened it. It was full of pearl and other precious jewel.

"Aras!" he cried, as he flung the bag and its contents away. "I thought it had died."

E. MARIE MAC DONALD,
Les Palmes de Gran Canaria.

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Obituaries

Theodore R. McKeldin Sr., 73, Former Maryland Governor

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 (AP)—Former Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, 73, a vigorous early opponent of racial desegregation, died yesterday at his home.

Doctors reported Mr. McKeldin suffering from cancer of the liver. He had been released from Johns Hopkins Hospital three weeks earlier.

Mr. McKeldin, a native of Baltimore, was one of 11 children of a policeman. He wanted to be a clergymen but was denied because of money to go to after leaving grammar school.

He took a job as an office boy \$30 a week and later went to school. He was graduated from the University of Maryland School in 1926 and entered three years earlier.

Mr. McKeldin was elected mayor of Baltimore in 1943. In his second term, he was elected governor in 1950 and was reelected for a second four-year term in 1954. Nine years later, he was elected mayor of Baltimore again.

During his eight years as governor, Mr. McKeldin commuted his death sentences. "I would never err on the side of mercy to mistake justice," he said.

He fought against segregation, as governor and as mayor, ordered integration of segregated beaches and parks, threw a Baltimore Transit Co. bus and trolley operation, appointed the first black

school board member and added blacks to the city solicitor's office and mayor's staff.

Mr. McKeldin was the only Republican to serve two terms as governor of Maryland. He nominated Dwight Eisenhower for the presidency at the 1952 Republican National Convention and was one of Mr. Eisenhower's top choices as vice-president, running mate that year. He was passed over in favor of Richard Nixon.

Jose Miro Cardona

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Jose Miro Cardona, 71, the first premier of Fidel Castro's revolutionary government in Cuba, who later helped organize the Bay of Pigs invasion, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Miro Cardona was also Cuban ambassador to Spain from 1959 to 1960 but resigned to become president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in Miami.

A law professor at the University of Puerto Rico at the time of his death, Mr. Miro Cardona went into self-imposed exile when his relationship with the Castro government soured.

He was one of the organizers of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba on April 19, 1961, and, when it failed, worked with the Kennedy administration in the exchange of medicines for those taken prisoner in the operation.

Princess Fusako

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (NYT)—Former Princess Fusako Kitaichikawa, 34, seventh daughter of Emperor Meiji (1852-1912), died at the Imperial Palace Hospital today, the imperial household said.

Rowie Pollet

HOUSTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Rowie Pollet, 53, a pitching ace for the 1946 World Series champion St. Louis Cardinals, died Tuesday. His big-league career spanned 14 seasons, mostly with the Cards.

Charles F. Hall

MIAMI, Aug. 11 (AP)—Charles F. Chuck Hall, 56, the mayor of Miami Beach who was official host of both 1972 national political conventions, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Rain Falls in U.S. Grain Belt, Raising Hopes for Soybeans

By James P. Sterba

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Badly needed rains blanketed sections of the drought-stricken Midwest grain belt this weekend, easing crop deterioration and raising hopes that a large part of the nation's withered soybean crop can be salvaged.

Farmers who for two months watched their corn crops damaged irreparably by hot, dry winds said, however, that steady rainfall combined with cooler temperatures must continue for the next few weeks to revive crops and pasture not already too far gone.

Shriveled cornstalks, stunted soybean plants and parched pasture land cover large areas in a region from North Dakota to Texas and from Ohio to Colorado. The weekend rains, like the drought itself, occurred in spotty patterns, not touching some parched areas. The accompanying humid air, cloudy skies and cooler temperatures, however, did stave off further crop damage, at least temporarily, according to some state agricultural officials.

The effects of the drought are believed to be more severe than thought previously. Despite the weekend rains, the U.S. Department of Agriculture is expected to lower for the second time its estimate of the fall corn harvest in a crop report to be issued tomorrow.

Hopes Erased

Hopes that bumper yields would stem the inflationary rise of food prices have all but been erased.

Federal agriculture officials continue to caution against "alarmist reports," however, saying the drought's overall effect is serious but by no means "disastrous."

Damage is spotty, they say, with



ALL BEAT—Exhausted drummer slumps over his bass drum in Detroit last week, after he and other members of the Polish drum and bugle corps gave a free concert to help publicize a musical festival.

Ford Seeking a New Approach To Determining Budget Cuts

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (NYT)—President Ford has told top assistants that he wants to try a new approach to an old problem: that both he and former President Nixon believe is one of the most urgent facing the nation—reducing government expenditures in the interests of combating inflation.

What would be new would not be the amount to be cut from the budget, but the method of deciding where the cuts are to be made.

Mr. Ford would like to select the programs for reduction in cooperation with Congress, or some of its key committees. From the outset of the budget-cutting process,

Under the normal procedure, both Congress and the White House would have a say in any

Nixon Veto

Mr. Nixon, a few hours before his speech on Thursday night announcing his resignation, vetoed a \$13.5-billion appropriations bill providing funds for the Environmental Protection Agency, and for consumer-protection and rural-assistance programs. Mr. Nixon said "a measure exceeded his budget of last January by \$540 million. Members of the Senate have quoted a considerably smaller figure for the increase, \$38 million.

A participant at the economic meeting on Friday said that the feeling in the group was so strong that the Ford administration must move forward with budgetary restraint that there was never any serious discussion of any course other than asking Congress to sustain the veto.

The broader problem of how to work out budget reductions with Congress is complicated by the creation, within recent weeks, of a new congressional structure to deal with the budget, complete with new committees in both the House and Senate.

Greater Effect

Albert Cox Jr., head of Lionel D. Edie & Co., Inc., a research arm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the stock brokerage firm, said in his most recent economic forecast that while Washington officials were stealing the headlines, "the drought in the Midwest probably has far greater implications for the economic outlook over the next year or so."

The Agriculture Department this spring estimated a record October corn harvest of 6.6 billion bushels. In mid-July that estimate was lowered to from 5.95 billion to 6.35 billion bushels.

Some forecasters say the actual harvest could drop to 5.5 billion bushels.

They note that this would still equal 1972 production.

The drought has lowered average per-acre yields. But partly compensating for that is the fact that farmers planted about 1.6 million more acres of corn this year than they did in 1972.

The Commerce Department's experts recently made some extraordinarily large revisions in earlier economic statistics as part of their estimate of the second-quarter GNP.

Depending on whether there is a large change in the government's economic forecast for the year, the Nixon administration's objective of a \$6-billion reduction in the \$305-billion federal budget for the 1975 fiscal year, which began July 1, might also be revised.

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Old-Fashioned Virtues**Grand Rapids Tells a Lot About Ford—And Vice Versa**

By William K. Stevens
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 11 (NYT)—Out the phrase rolled, crackling imperfectly from behind the 12-inch screen of the television set amid the stacks of paper and the accounting machines in the offices of the Ford Paint and Varnish Co., a concern run by a brother of the President of the United States.

And U.S. Rep. Richard Vandy Veen, who last February shattered a 64-year string of Republican victories by winning the special election to fill Mr. Ford's former seat in Congress, says simply that "being sharp" is not particularly regarded as a virtue in these parts. Honesty and straightforwardness, he said, are more important.

It is a set of values that for many Americans seems to have taken on a new urgency and meaning when viewed against the background of events that led up to Richard Nixon's downfall and Mr. Ford's elevation to the presidency.

Copybook maxims, bland clichés in some times and some places, but not, at this juncture of history, to many Americans, and especially not in this city, where old-fashioned virtues not only survive, but prevail.

When the new President's words died away, Debbie Urbro, an office worker, cradled her chin on her interlaced fingers and sighed pleasure. Nothing more ostentatious than that. That is mostly the way Dutch-dominated Grand Rapids—where to be demonstrative and flamboyant is commonly frowned upon—generally related to the accession of its most famous son.

Here and there a small smile or a citizen picked up a newspaper that told the story. Little gatherings before television sets. Quiet pride not only in the rise of the hometown boy, but also satisfaction that, through him, the style and values of Grand Rapids seemed to have become so welcome, so central, so refreshing to the national life.

Grand Rapids tells much about President Ford, and vice versa. Not long ago, an old acquaintance of the new President mentioned the fact that many people, reacting to Mr. Ford's blandness, assumed that he wasn't too bright.

Not so, said the acquaintance. "Jerry looks you," he said. "That's just the way people come on around here."

They also agreed, by and large, that the major political issue, when Watergate begins to fade from public consciousness, will be the economy and inflation. The trend of prices they said, will profoundly affect the outcome of

southwestern part of the state 25 miles inland from Lake Michigan.

Here along the banks of the Grand River, it is the Dutch who are the moral and political tonic. It is true that Italians, Russians, Latvians, Germans, Poles, Czechs and blacks form a diverse ethnic mixture.

Working first in the furniture factories for which Grand Rapids was famous, and then in the auto plants, once the furniture companies moved south in search of cheaper labor, the ethnics and the blacks formed, in political terms, a traditional Democratic minority.

Unique Republicanism

It was the Hollanders whose austere, undemonstrative, straight-arrow view of life has dominated public affairs, nourishing and strengthening an ordinary Middle Western conservatism in a unique subseries of orthodoxy.

Republicanism, that sustained Mr. Ford untilingly during his quarter of a century in Congress.

Now it is unusual to encounter a red-brick Monroe Street Mall in downtown Grand Rapids a man like 46-year-old Edward Oudersluis. He glanced at President Ford's picture on the front page of the Grand Rapids Press, turned around and announced: "He's the best. With God's help, he'll be all right."

The winds of modernity and change blow as strongly in Grand Rapids as they do everywhere else. The Calder Stable, a stately, orange, outdoor sculpture, strikingly sets off the sparkling new buildings of Vandenberg Plaza, the government center.

Adult movies are here. Bars and liquor stores, once anathema to the Calvinist Dutch, abound.

Nevertheless, the Christian Reformed Church is probably the single most influential institution in the area, and it is from this wellspring that the emphasis on honesty, straight dealing and the blacks formed, in political terms, a traditional Democratic minority.

Unique Republicanism

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autistic, undemonstrative, straight-arrow view of life has dominated public affairs, nourishing and strengthening an ordinary Middle Western conservatism in a unique subseries of orthodoxy.

Republicanism, that sustained Mr. Ford untilingly during his quarter of a century in Congress.

The conditions that brought about Watergate remain and must be addressed. As a national entity, the Republican party is on trial; it is going to have to make a total commitment to alter the system of politics and government that made this possible. Unless the Republican party addresses its own internal and public problems, it will go the way of the Whigs.

A number of Republicans, including Mr. Truax, expressed outrage that the regular party structure had been circumvented in 1972 with the establishment of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, out of which the Watergate scandals grew in part.

"It's the folks who have not had political party experience who have done this to the nation," remarked Jean Tool, a long-time party professional in Colorado.

Party's Incapacities

One of the party's mavericks, Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon, said he considered the party "close to becoming totally ineffective." Republican candidates, he declared, "are going to have to rise above the party's incapacities."

But Mrs. Colis Moore, the state's national committeewoman, disagreed with her governor. She commented, "We've been down before, and our dear death has been celebrated, and we came back."

In at least two states, Republican politicians were so impressed by Mr. Ford's qualities that they expected his mere presence in the White House to boost the party.

Jerry Ford will prove so popular as President—with his credibility, simplicity and openness—he will present so fine an image, that the people, who so badly want a leader, will reach out to him," said Lt. Gov. James Brickle of Michigan.

Odell Pailard, Arkansas national committeeman, said:

"I expect the American people are going to send a message to their congressmen, Republicans and Democrats. The message will be, 'Give this man a chance.' They want the prestige of the office of president restored."

Should Mr. Ford campaign actively this fall?

Yes, said State Sen. H. L. Richardson of California, a candidate for the U.S. Senate:

"Ford is very popular with Californians and we expect to have him out here campaigning for the ticket very soon."

No, replied S. L. Kopold of Memphis, the Tennessee Republican chairman: "I would not recommend he spend any time campaigning in Tennessee. We have never looked to outsiders to tell us how to vote."

President's Worth Estimated at \$250,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Gerald Ford enters the presidency with a financial worth of about \$260,000, barely a fourth of the personal wealth his predecessor reported last year.

A financial statement released during Mr. Ford's vice-presidential confirmation hearings last fall listed his net worth, the balance of his assets and liabilities, as \$26,378.

A White House spokesman said that there had been no significant change in Mr. Ford's personal finances since that statement was prepared as of Sept. 30, 1973.

By contrast, President Richard Nixon's net worth as of May 31, 1973, had been listed as \$888,522—up from the \$307,141 Mr. Nixon had reported at the start of his first term.

Mr. Ford paid \$150,000 in federal income taxes on total earnings of \$375,402 from 1967 through 1972. He was required to make only minor adjustments after the Internal Revenue Service audited his returns for the six-year period.

Mr. Nixon's total income for the years 1969-72 was \$1,123,264 and he paid \$73,650 in income taxes. After investigations by the IRS and a joint congressional panel, deductions for his gift of Nixon papers to the government were disallowed, and Mr. Nixon was billed for back taxes totaling \$432,781 plus interest.

Mr. Ford's personal finances were carefully examined during his confirmation hearings before the Senate Rules Committee and House Judiciary Committee.

Senators questioned Mr. Ford about why there was no mortgage outstanding on any of his three homes. This was a contrast with Mr. Nixon's May, 1973, financial statement, which listed \$206,241 in mortgages payable and a \$264,440 loan for his San Clemente, Calif., property.

Mr. Ford said the mortgage on his Grand Rapids house, which he bought in 1956 and had been renting out in recent years, was paid off in 1964, while the mortgage on the Alexandria home, purchased in 1958, was paid off in 1966.

The new President's main assets are in real estate—his

United Press International

Italian Crash Kills 4

CATANZARO, Italy, Aug. 11 (AP)—Four persons died and a fifth was seriously injured today when their car collided with a passenger train at a crossing near this Calabrian town, police reported.

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Détente Debate: Focusing On Promises and Dangers

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Last month, following the summit meeting between Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that he expected a national debate on the meaning of security in the nuclear age and on the value and risks of closer ties with the Soviet Union.

In advance of that debate, The New York Times invited four public figures with interest in East-West relations to consider some of the issues.

The participants assumed that the impeachment inquiry might result in Mr. Nixon's departure from office.

The participants were Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the Trilateral Commission, a nongovernmental group focusing on common problems of the United States, Japan and Europe, and professor of government at Columbia University; McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation and former adviser on national security to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Henry D. (D-Wash.), a frequent critic of the administration.

Clinton Daniel, Washington bureau chief of The Times, moderated, assisted by David Binder and Bernard Gwertzman of the bureau.

Mr. Daniel: It seems to me that when we begin talking about security in the nuclear age, to use Secretary Kissinger's phraseology, we eventually come down to one question, and that question is can we trust the Russians?

Sen. Fulbright: I never like to put it as trusting people. It is a matter of recognizing and adjusting the interests of the two countries. Where their interests are in variance with ours, I don't think you can trust them or other governments. The only possibility of making progress is to discover, if possible, areas of mutual interest on which they can agree.

Lack of Interest

To take a simple example, we have had treaties with them in the Antarctic, for example, which it was in our mutual interest to make, and they respected them. Now if we take the other example, where we attempt to

make them abide by our ideas of morality, or ideology and so on, there is no mutual interest there and you can't trust them to do something in reformation of their own society that they don't want to do.

Sen. Jackson: I think it boils down to the simple fact that if you are to have an agreement with the Soviets, it must be one that is not based on faith as such. I think agreements to be meaningful must be mutually self-enforcing. If one presupposes that we can enter into an agreement with the Soviets in which we are going to rely on their word or their interpretation, I think this is an illusion. I suppose they might say the same things of us. I believe it is important that the agreements that we do have with the Soviets are mutually beneficial so that they can be implemented and carried out to the satisfaction of both countries.

Mr. Brzezinski: If you ask whether we can trust the Russians, it sort of begs the question. Trust them about what?

I think we can trust the Russians to promote their national interests as they best see fit, as I think we try to do also.

What bothers me about the problem of American-Soviet relations is that I see in the Soviet attitude the curious combination of ideological residue and recently awakened great-power nationalism, the combination of which may make the Soviet Union an insufficiently construc-

tive partner in dealing with the new global problems that are becoming central.

Global Problems

Indeed, in some respects, I consider the debate about détente a bit anachronistic because it focuses on a power relationship which is important and critical but which, in many ways, deals with the very traditional aspects of international politics.

We are very rapidly being thrust into a world in which, for the first time, global problems are becoming central.

What makes me uneasy about the Soviet attitude is that the Soviets, in many ways, does not have a global perspective. It has a rather narrow vision of its interests. There is much less of a willingness to respond to the new global problems that impose themselves on us.

The longer-range threat is not Soviet domination, because I don't think the Soviets are strong enough to impose it on anyone—but world chaos to which the Soviets would be able to make a very major contribution.

Mr. Daniel: Since you mentioned détente—it was bound to come up very early in the discussion—you have said that there is no alternative to détente. What do you mean by "détente"?

Mr. Brzezinski: When I said there was no alternative to dé-

tente, I mean as a matter of deliberate policy there is no alternative but for both sides to try to stabilize the relationship, to try to upset the competitive aspects of their relations with more cooperative aspects. But within that context there are different kinds of détentes that we can have.

Too Limited

My criticism of the Nixon-Kissinger détente is that it is a highly compartmentalized, highly limited, very conservative concept of détente that happens to suit the Soviet leadership as well. It is not a détente which is compatible with these global problems that are surfacing and which require a much broader social, political, even cultural accommodation among the advanced countries. In that sense, it is an anachronistic and, in some respects, even a very dangerous détente.

Mr. Bundy: The idea, purpose, in American foreign policy goes back long before the [Nixon] administration. The first efforts in that direction, I think, can be associated with the later years of the Eisenhower administration.

They were an element, a strong element in the policy of both President Kennedy and President Johnson.

There were some results, as Sen. Fulbright has suggested. I am inclined to believe, however, that détente is not a state of peace among friends, and cannot be, that there is this persistent ambiguity between our common interests and our adversary relationship, and that we have to expect that to continue. So when you ask the question, "Can we trust the Russians?" I agree that we can trust them to pursue their own interests.

In my judgment, the overriding common interest is survival in the nuclear age. One of the great things that we have achieved over the last 15 years is some increase in common understanding of that reality. The disappointments we have had along the way are not trivial, the disappointment with Moscow this spring and summer is serious.

I would think, nonetheless, that we have no alternative but to continue to try to have the most effective communication with this complex, secretive, self-serving, ideologically primitive state and, in that sense, I would agree with Mr. Brzezinski that we need more and not less effort at effective communication.

Mr. Brzezinski: Czechoslovakia is kind of example. Vietnam sometimes was an example of an administration which could impede or make difficult communications. We could have that kind of breakdown or understanding in the Middle East. We could have it, I regret to say, on the next stage in the arms balance, because there are very serious differences evidently now between the concepts of Moscow and those of Washington as to what makes an acceptable agreed position for strategic weapons in the next five to 10 years.

Mr. Daniel: Could you offer some reasons why détente is unstable or reversible?

Mr. Bundy: Czechoslovakia is kind of example. Vietnam sometimes was an example of an administration which could impede or make difficult communications. We could have that kind of breakdown or understanding in the Middle East. We could have it, I regret to say, on the next stage in the arms balance, because there are very serious differences evidently now between the concepts of Moscow and those of Washington as to what makes an acceptable agreed position for strategic weapons in the next five to 10 years.

Mr. Daniel: Could you offer some reasons why détente is unstable or reversible?

Mr. Brzezinski: The first is the potential for leadership change in both systems. We [are] getting a very significant leadership change in this country and it is conceivable that the new leadership in some respect is going to be more cautious in foreign affairs, more conservative.

We know that the Soviet leadership is aged, quite aged. It is one of the oldest leaderships in the world. We do know in the past at least that leadership changes in the Soviet Union produce periods of instability and rather dramatic shifts in foreign policy as well.

The second reason is more basic and worth considering in the general context of what is meant by national security. I think we are on the eve of a very major crisis of international systems as a whole.

We may have national bankruptcies of a number of America's allies. The whole international situation is becoming unstable. In that context I think it is only reasonable to expect the Soviet government to reassess its own stake in a détente relationship which is predicated to some extent on stability.

Sen. Jackson: I do not think it is a question of whether we should or should not have a détente. Everyone wants peace. The question is what kind of détente. You can have a bad détente; you can have a bad détente. It seems to me that it boils down to the basic question of how should we conduct American foreign policy.

Most accommodations on the coast are controlled by the East German Union Federation, which spent 110 million marks (\$44 million) at official exchange rates last year to subsidize 440,000 vacationers.

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iromarket

Little Change in U.S. Policy Seen Under Ford's Leadership

By Carl Gewirtz

US, Aug. 11 (UPI)—En-bankers are delighted that the discussion of Water-landed" and that "the over" will have an important "logical" effect within the States, a getting-back-to-s, which can only help to the atmosphere on the bond market, they say.

The euphoria of having a resident in the White House is short-lived, they agree, the fundamental eco-problems remain and be-

there is no magic wand that can wave to make them

assumption in Europe is S. economic policy will not much, at least immediate. Nor should it," a Swiss added. "The policy is al-headed in the right direction we can hope for is more pressure" in the way of a government spending making a fully restrictive eco-policy instead of leaving burden entirely on the operation of the Federal e.

"Old-Time Religion" will be big doses of the "old-time religion," an American banker, because a community of opinion, chairman Arthur Burns, Secretary William Sund and Council of Economic's chairman-designate Alan can see the problem in no way, he added.

Mr. Simon "has got one of the best Treasury ries of the decade because it like it is—the cure will be better part of two years." In view of bankers, econ- and foreign exchange

All of this means that "we are

navigating in the fog," a West German foreign exchange dealer is quoted.

About the best that can be hoped for, the Swiss banker said, is a zone of relative exchange stability comprising the United States, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium-Luxembourg and perhaps Austria. Such a nucleus is essential, he said, to facilitate the recycling of the petrodollar surpluses.

At present, the bulk of these funds are going to New York and London, the only markets that

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	244.6	247.4	265.2
Currency in circ.	\$74,274,000	\$76,081,000	\$68,311,000
Total loans	\$130,124,000	\$128,982,000	\$110,905,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,715,000	2,758,000	2,610,000
Gold	70,245	85,265	57,265
World oil prod. (bbls)	2,800,000	8,900,000	8,200,000
Flight car Pdngs	525,583	525,501	530,578
Electric Pow. kwhr.	40,968,000	40,118,000	39,940,000
Business failures	116	116	152

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1973
Employed	86,165,000	85,971,000	84,518,000
Unemployed	4,754,000	4,708,000	4,309,000
Net Profits	125,5	125,5	125,5
Speculative Income	\$114,000,000	\$114,000,000	\$114,000,000
Money supply	\$281,000,000	\$275,000,000	\$265,000,000
Commodity Index	147.1	145.6	132.4
Contract contracts	166	158	163
Net's inventories	\$113,300,000	\$113,025,000	\$113,000,000
Exports	8,900,000	8,727,000	8,774,000
Imports	8,613,000	8,577,000	8,577,000
Trade balance	287,000	123,000	193,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1967=100; the consumer price index by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total commercial bank deposits adjusted as of June 30. Contract contracts are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. R-Revised.

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The same is true for banks in any other country, which means that only the New York and London, the only markets that

are large enough to absorb the liquid surpluses. The Swiss banks, he added, are not aggressively seeking funds and while it "would be too much to say we are turning down clients," the leading banks are now offering deposit rates that are "at the lower end of the scale."

The reason: One deposit "could easily equal 10 to 15 percent of our balance sheet and we don't want to be beholden to one client."

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Wholesale Price Rise Gives Ford a Warning

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI)—If Gerald Ford needed any reminder of the nation's premier problem as he assumed its highest office, it was presented to him rather bluntly on the very day that he learned he would have to assume the mantle of the presidency.

On Thursday morning, shortly before the news wires chattered the telling word that the Vice-President had suddenly been summoned to the Oval Office of the White House amid a swirl of rumors that the embattled Richard Nixon had finally decided to resign, the same tickers carried another rather momentous message from Washington. It was the monthly report on the current trend in wholesale prices.

Once again, that well-watched economic indicator contained very disturbing news on the course of inflation in the United States. The government's key price index, a reliable precursor of what the consumer will have to pay for his food and other goods in the immediate months ahead, shot upward at the alarming annual rate of more than 44 per cent last month, its fastest pace since the horrendous rise last summer and the second largest increase in 28 years.

Inflation, the most pernicious disease in this historic era and the cruellest tax on every one of the 211 million American citizens, was again embarked on a strong upward march.

Downward Plunge

In the wake of that unsettling news, the stock market reversed its recent course and pushed sharply downward in more active trading. Stopped cold in its tracks was the exuberant rise in stock prices that had begun earlier in the week when the

Watergate drama seemed to be speeding toward its denouement.

The investment world seemed to be telegraphing its own special message to the new President about how gravely it is concerned with the economic mess in the United States stemming largely from a rampaging series of double-digit inflation and interest rates.

The swift and dramatic change in the presidency of the United States has suddenly changed the economic, as well as the political, complexion of the nation.

Whether that new glow signals

an imminent return of the patient to good health remains highly conjectural at this point.

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It will, of course, require more

than that to come to grips adequately with the mammoth economic, political and international problems confronting the United States. Improved psychology will not be enough; its benefits are usually too fleeting. There will have to be a fresh inspiration and new programs emanating from Washington as well as new leadership.

The buoyant reaction of the financial markets was the traditional response when they perceive a possible turn for the better in political and economic affairs. But their midweek sell-off was, typical, too. After a big run-up in prices, there is usually a spate of profit-taking by those who use the markets solely for speculative gain—or a "dance of joy in the graveyard," as cynical observer remarked.

Clearly, however, the stock, bond, commodity and foreign-exchange markets, in their general upturn early last week, were expressing their relief that the strain of the lengthy Watergate proceedings was being lifted.

But, at the same time, they were strikingly signaling their belief that a new president, undistracted by personal political entanglement and highly respected by his former colleagues in Congress, will indeed be able to heal some deep-seated wounds in the nation and rally the public to his own ideas once he has the opportunity to put his own team of advisers in place.

Orderly Transition

As expected, the first reports were that President Ford was interested in an orderly transition of administrations and that he would keep most of the key Nixon carmen at their places in the ship of state. That position seemed plausible for an interim

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (UPI)—The stock market made an impressive advance last week, fueled by investors' expectations that President Nixon would resign.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply in the first three trading sessions last week, with the Dow Jones Industrial average ahead 44.98 points. However, profit-taking erased some of the gains at Thursday and Friday as most issues eased.

At the end of trading last week, the Dow was up 34.72 points.

Turnover continued comparatively light.

Credit markets mostly marked time last week.

Stockbrokers noted that the old adage "sell on the news" tended to leave the prices of many shares on Thursday and Friday. They said that, when investors became convinced Thursday that Mr. Nixon would relinquish his office, many began selling. The profit-taking trend continued the next day when Mr. Nixon resigned and Gerald Ford was sworn in.

Also helping to depress prices on Thursday was a report by the government that wholesale prices soared at a 44.4 per cent annual rate in July. This indicates that higher prices will be passed on to consumers in coming months.

Brokers emphasized that the main underlying reasons for the stock market's malaise in recent months continued to be the rising inflationary spiral and high interest rates. One Wall Streeter said that, unless the inflationary trend ends, "a change in presidents won't have much effect on stock prices."

However, some analysts expect a long-term improvement in the stock market. They are optimistic about a more stable presidency under Mr. Ford.

Among the stock market's stronger groups last week were the chemicals, drugs and nonferrous metals.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in Net	High	Low	Last Chg.
Diagnostic Data	307	194	92	+14
DiamondCo	102	114	102	+12
Driveline	12	14	12	+12
DiamondOp	45	44	45	+12
DiamondSh	16	16	16	+12
DiamondSh	20	19	17	+12
DiamondSh	24	24	24	+12
DiamondSh	26	26	26	+12
DiamondSh	28	28	28	+12
DiamondSh	32	32	32	+12
DiamondSh	36	36	36	+12
DiamondSh	40	40	40	+12
DiamondSh	44	44	44	+12
DiamondSh	48	48	48	+12
DiamondSh	52	52	52	+12
DiamondSh	56	56	56	+12
DiamondSh	60	60	60	+12
DiamondSh	64	64	64	+12
DiamondSh	68	68	68	+12
DiamondSh	72	72	72	+12
DiamondSh	76	76	76	+12
DiamondSh	80	80	80	+12
DiamondSh	84	84	84	+12
DiamondSh	88	88	88	+12
DiamondSh	92	92	92	+12
DiamondSh	96	96	96	+12
DiamondSh	100	100	100	+12
DiamondSh	104	104	104	+12
DiamondSh	108	108	108	+12
DiamondSh	112	112	112	+12
DiamondSh	116	116	116	+12
DiamondSh	120	120	120	+12
DiamondSh	124	124	124	+12
DiamondSh	128	128	128	+12
DiamondSh	132	132	132	+12
DiamondSh	136	136	136	+12
DiamondSh	140	140	140	+12
DiamondSh	144	144	144	+12
DiamondSh	148	148	148	+12
DiamondSh	152	152	152	+12
DiamondSh	156	156	156	

revino Takes PGA by 1 s Rally by Nicklaus Fails

MONS, N.C., Aug. 11.—Lee Trevino, armed with putter and his old confidence, halted Jack Nicklaus' challenge with a display of golf and won the Professional Golfers' Association

no had a final-round 68, 1 up, to claim his fifth championship. He finished 127 total, 4 under par, a hilly, heavily-wooded, 18-hole Tanglewood Golf Club.

Nicklaus, paired with Trevino in the final group, it was the end of a story that is becoming increasingly familiar. It's not a change going, got in to win—and couldn't pull with the deadly majesty we marked his play. A second-place finish, one back at 277 after a closing little comfort for the man who'd a record 14 major. He didn't get to that total. It was the first season 969 that Nicklaus had fallen one of the big four. This tourney was the last quartet that includes the U.S. and British Opens and Masters.

players erratic Bobby of South Africa, veteran Bill, 62-year-old Sam Snead, Robert Green, followed in a at 278, one under par.

1, if I could putt, I would win it," said Snead, who aped this championship 2 and was winning professionals before any of the leaders were born. He had 1-round 68.

a slender, 26-year-old rotter who has played his career in the shadow of his famous countryman, Gary. had a shot at the title he shot a double bogey 6—off on one shot on the hole. For the day, Cole had 2, five birdies, six bogeys the double bogey on his way.

wasn't nervous," said the man who owns the South Open title but has yet in six years on the American tour. "I duck-booked it on the 17th, got it up a tree and just didn't a shot. I missed it entire my first try."

on a three-time winner season, and Bill never real into it. Bill had final.

round 69 in the mild, overcast weather, and Green, playing in the threesome with Nicklaus and Trevino, matched par 70.

Player, already the holder of the British Open and Masters titles this year, couldn't get it going in his drive to become only the second man in history to win three of the majors in a single season. He had a 70 for 280.

Arnold Palmer, now 44 and never really in contention as he again made a try for the only big crown that has eluded him, had a closing 72—and an overwhelming ovation when he finished—for a 238 total.

Johnny Miller, the season's leading money winner, took a 73 for 281. U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin, a new father, didn't play. Tom Weiskopf withdrew during the second round.

Trevino, whose rage to riches success story has made him a golf legend, collected \$45,000 from the total purse of \$255,000 and pushed his winnings for the season to \$169,882.

More important to the fast-talking product of a Dallas Mexican-American ghetto, it again

U.S. Women Control Play In U.K. Golf

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 11 (UPI)—Judy Rankin, one of the smallest players on the U.S. women's pro golf circuit, master the long narrow fairways of Sunningdale yesterday and won the first Colgate European women's open title.

The 29-year-old golfer, who is 5 feet 3 inches, played the 6,207-yard course in 78, 1 over par, and finished with a 54-hole total of 218.

She won a first prize of \$6,000. Americans Sue Roberts and Mary Mills shared second place on 223. Each picked up \$5,240 as nine Americans finished in the top 10.

A crowd of 5,000 watched the final round of the three-day event, the first big money women's pro golf tournament ever staged in Britain.

Judy has been a pro since she was 17. Her husband is an insurance man who plays golf for fun.

A's Blue Shows Red Sox He's in Good Shape

LAND, Calif., Aug. 11.—Blue of the Oakland A's, missing a beat despite a hospital stay, ran his win streak to five games by the Boston Red Sox, yesterday.

missed his last scheduled 1 Texas Tuesday because of pains that led to an exten-

Saturday

mental examination for heart attack. It turned out heartburn.

Today the left-hander ran a 100 record to 14-8 while Oakland's lead in the American West to seven and preventing Boston moving further ahead in first. He struck out eight, the first two batters game.

the score 2-2 and two out home seventh. Del Maxwell, North single and Gene followed with a double the leftfield line, scoring 11 from second. North also on the play after left-

Tommy Harper bobbled an error, the Royals fell 4-0, but tied the game in the third. Amos Otis bases-loaded walk for the sole loser Jim Slaton. McCrae knocked in another with a single before Cepeda a two-run double.

Rangers 5, Tigers 4

Renton, Texas, Mike Har-

base-loaded triple high-

carried the Rangers half on Jenkins to a 5-4 victory

over Detroit. Jenkins, 16-10, struck out nine and allowed eight hits in going the distance for the 21st time this year, tops in the American League.

White Sox 5, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Dick Allen drove in four runs with a single and his 30th homer and Wilbur Wood scattered seven hits for his 18th victory in leading the Chicago White Sox to a 5-1 victory over the Indians. Allen homered after singles by Pat Kelly and Jorge Orta in the first inning.

Twins 2, Angels 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Craig

Nettles took advantage of a wild

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Western Division

(Sunday's games not included)

Observer

Nixon's Language

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—"Bring us together" and "law and order" were the first catch phrases of the Nixon men, and in the end they did bring us together in the cause of law and order, but not in the way the phrase-makers of 1968 had in mind.

The Nixon people would have said that what went wrong was the "scenario." At the end it simply "wouldn't play in Peoria." They talked like that. They were marinated in the faith of the public-relations quackery which holds that high gloss on a sow's ear will make it a big seller in the silk-purse market.

Their talk was public-relations talk. Weighing a problem, they discussed the "PR" of the situation. They established, probably forever, the barbsome usage of "media" as a singular noun meaning "the news business."

In the early days they talked about "the input process." When the President listened to suggestions about things that ought to be done, they said "the input process" was going on. In the tradition of public-relations talk, this kind of pseudo-learned jargon sounded impressive and in the words of the headwaiter justifying the flaming food in the Pump Room, didn't hurt the meat note.

Every administration evolves its own prose signature. With Kennedy we all talked about "charisma," "vigor" and "style" until we persuaded ourselves that this kind of talk was saying something tranchant. Johnson suffered to the end from the suspicion that he lacked both "charisma" and "style," and often seemed deluded by the notion that but for their lack he could have raised a higher "Camelot."

Politicians will not revive "Camelot" for a while now. Every disaster has its bright side.

In the manner of the public-relations minded, the Nixon men understated unpleasant realities and overstated their case when it was weakest. Thus Watergate was dismissed at the beginning as "a third-rate burglary" unworthy of presidential notice, and the Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings were denounced as a "kangaroo court."

Both phrases were disastrously memorable. Pride in phrase-



manship, an essential quality in good public-relations men, afflicted the administration with phrases the public could not forget.

Ronald Ziegler's agony, when the "third-rate burglary" turned first-rate, he fell into the most dismal trap of all and took the public-relations man's refuge in gobbledegook. Thus was born "inoperative." The "scenario" of the "third-rate burglary," Ziegler announced after the upgrading, had simply become "inoperative." He meant the official White House story had been a lie.

At this point, with cases going to court, the administration desperately needed judges who might see that it was not "appropriate" —another Ziegler coinage—to press the White House too firmly with the law.

Unfortunately, it was too late for that. There was that wonderfully memorable phrase of the President's, uttered in happier days when "law and order" meant an entirely different kind of courthouse "scenario"—the phrase in which the President had denounced "soft-headed judges" for leniency toward the criminal classes.

The White House was cornered by its own prose again, and in the last days Nixon men could only grumble privately about the judiciary's excessively unsophisticated head.

Gassy blarney, always present in public-relations talk, swelled the language beyond all comprehension as the PR became more and more difficult. Blot in language results from a breakdown between thought and expression. The more determined a person is to conceal his thinking, the wordier he becomes. Eventually there is a Niagara of words that communicate nothing.

Saying "at that point in time," when you mean "then" requires a lot of time and wears down the audience. Talking about "seeing the constitutional process through to the end," when you really mean you don't know what you are going to do next, becomes an exercise in obliterating communication.

The private shop talk, which was fated to become public, was the breezy colorful shorthand commonly used by bright young men in business conferences devoted to planning ways to shear the customers. "Stone-walling" and "the hangout route" will become prominent entries in the lexicon of Nixonians to be left to the country, and "modified limited hangout" will probably need a long footnote of explanation, as will "the big enchilada," John Ehrlichman's term for John Mitchell.

The process is ended now, and the American language as revised by Richard Nixon is complete. It is tempting to say, "Now it belongs to the ages," and unless we are lucky, some last departing phrase-maker probably will.

Playgirls in Relief?

LONDON, Aug. 11 (UPI)—The New Beacon, a magazine published by the Royal National Institute for the Blind, reports a demand by blind British men for girls' magazines printed in Braille.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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World Watching France's Aerotrain

By Alan Tillier

PARIS (IHT).—France's aerotrain now depends on the success of a line planned by the city of Marseilles for sales appeal to the world.

Brazil, Sweden, Japan and Italy are all interested in the air-cushion train, but the French government recently vetoed a line which would have linked Paris with a satellite town.

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The aerotrain was a major factor in the decision of the American 3M company to move its headquarters to Cergy by 1976. "We will employ 3,000 people there at the beginning, rising to 4,000 by 1980," a company spokesman said. "The problem now is how to get them there every day."

The government's decision was made after the state's financial watchdog, La Cour des Comptes, criticized the jump from \$60 million to more than \$100 million in the estimated cost of the line. Strong protests came from communities between Paris and Cergy because the line would have crossed part of a forest and a sports field. The train's builders were in trouble, too, over delays with the linear electric motor.

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